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Classical and Quantum Entanglement

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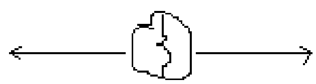
The classical and quantum entanglement behaves the same way.
All the mysteries of quantum mechanics are errors.

We have a mass of 10 that receives a momentum of 100. It divides in two pieces with masses m_1 and m_2 and speeds v_1 and v_2.

$p_1 = m_1 v_1$



$p_2 = m_2 v_2$

$$|m_1 v_1| + |m_2 v_2| = 100 \;; \qquad m_1 + m_2 = 10$$

The resulting momentums are entangled.
Let's use the Bell's inequality:

Property A = $p_1 > 50$
Property B = $m_1 > 5$
Property C = $p_2 > 50$

$$(A, \overline{B}) + (B, \overline{C}) \geq (A, \overline{C}) \qquad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \qquad (p_2 > 50, m_1 < 5) + (m_1 > 5, p_1 < 50) \geq (p_2 > 50, p_1 < 50)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \qquad (50\% \times 50\%) + (50\% \times 50\%) \geq (100\%)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \qquad \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \geq 1$$

As the momentums are entangled the Bell's inequality is violated.

First, a quantum measurement of spin or polarization is not a measurement.
The entangled (or not) particles have a precise value of spin or polarization before the "measurement".
There is no expanding wave-function because x and t in the Schrödinger equation are not space and time but wavelength and period.